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what New England farmers did a hundred years ago, and would do again—no more, no less.

The two hundred portraits, both Union and Confederate, are interesting as giving occasion to compare the Northern and Southern soldier's looks and attire, as well as to gauge the difference between the outward man of to-day and him of a generation past. The inward man varies only as he gains (or loses) by civilization.

THEODORE AYRAULT DODGE.

Greek Oligarchies: Their Character and Organization, by Leonard Whibley. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1896. Pp. viii, 212.) The author is a careful student of Aristotle's *Politics*, as may be inferred from his interesting treatment (Ch. I.) of Aristotle's classification of the forms of government, (Ch. IV.) of the varieties of aristocracy and oligarchy from Aristotle's standpoint and with historical illustrations, and (Ch. V.) of magistracies, councils, and assemblies as elements of oligarchic constitutions. These chapters form a useful contribution to Aristotelian literature; but the entire treatise is vitiated by the author's failure to distinguish fact from theory and by his lack of acquaintance with Grecian history. For instance, his statement that the names of the Attic γένη are all patronymic is a serious blunder; and his speculations as to the φρατρίαι and γένη, in which he follows Fustel de Coulanges, find little support in present-day research. Some credit is due him for his use of the comparative method; yet his comparisons are often superficial: there is more that is misleading than instructive in his analogy between the Attic peasants of Solon's time and the Laconian Helots. Sometimes he contradicts himself, as in his treatment of the Homeric assembly; sometimes he offers theories long antiquated, *e. g.*, that a time was when the common freemen were constitutionally exempt from military service. He settles unsettled questions with one bold dash of the pen—has "many reasons" for a view, but refuses to give one, although his reader would be grateful to him for a little light. In the historical parts of his work in general the author does not represent the best recent scholarship. He has read Gilbert, *Griechische Staatsalterthümer* II, carefully, but is unacquainted with such works as Busolt's *Griechische Geschichte* I. 2, Beloch's *Griechische Geschichte* I., and Wilamowitz-Möllendorff's *Aristoteles und Athen* (cited in an appendix), though these works appeared three years before the publication of his treatise.

G. W. B.

It is agreeable to note that Mr. John Dennie's *Rome of To-Day and Yesterday: the Pagan City*, has passed into a third edition (Putnams, pp. 392), for rarely is so much excellent and instructive archæological matter presented in a style so lucid and so attractive. The work has been carefully revised since its first issue by Messrs. Estes and Lauriat, and is adorned with beautiful illustrations, chiefly after photographs by Signor Anderson, of Rome.

Mr. W. D. Johnston, an instructor in the University of Michigan, issues the first of a series of *English Historical Reprints* (Ann Arbor, Sheehan and Co., pp. 46). The general intention of the series is to bring together in a handy form the most important documents illustrating the main movements of English history. The present number has to do with the relations between church and state in mediæval times. Twenty-three documents are presented. The pieces are judiciously selected. Each is accompanied with a statement of its source, and there is a brief general introduction and a useful bibliography.

Miss E. S. Kirkland's *Short History of Italy* (Chicago, McClurg, 486 pp.) is gossip, not history—the gossip of a clever woman, who remembers anecdotes and *bon-mots* and cares little for the hard facts of history. She is so heedless of that accuracy which alone enables us to see how cause and effect dovetail into each other in human events, that a discrepancy of a few months never troubles her. Many of her statements hit about as near as an Italian might hit who should say that the battle of Bull Run was fought before Sumter was fired on. The possible inaccuracy amounts to but thirteen weeks in *time*, but in the scale of cause and effect it is incomputable. Miss Kirkland's reader must be equipped, therefore, with a knowledge of her subject if he would be sure of putting her statements in proper order; the unequipped had better place no more reliance in them than he would in the history of one of the novels of Dumas *père*.

Philip Augustus, by William Holden Hutton, B. D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford (London and New York, Macmillan, 1896, pp. 229), is the second in a series of popular biographies, called the *Foreign Statesmen Series* and modeled on the familiar volumes bearing the general title of *Twelve English Statesmen*. Viewed in the light of its purpose it deserves hearty commendation. Mr. Hutton has told the story of the great French monarch with a keen and sympathetic appreciation of the man and of his aims. He has told it, moreover, in an interesting way, making much use of the incidental touches of the contemporary chroniclers and poets who set forth Philip's deeds. In traversing so well-worked a field the author has necessarily found, as he freely acknowledges, that his conclusions have been "so constantly anticipated by the French and German historians who have studied the subject within the last fifty years, that (he has) often had no other course open to (him) but to follow closely in the path that they had marked out." An examination of the volume shows plainly that his indebtedness to the modern literature of the theme is extensive, but it shows also that Mr. Hutton has diligently examined the sources of the history of the period and has been much more than a mere compiler. The volume is fitted to give a clearer popular acquaintance among English and American readers, with the character and achievements of one of the most remarkable of the kings of France.

W. W.

Archives ou Correspondance Inédite de la Maison d'Orange Nassau. Supplément au Recueil de M. G. Groen van Prinsterer : La Correspondance du Prince Guillaume d'Orange avec Jacques de Wesenbeke, par J. F. van Someren (Utrecht, Kemink, 1896, xxiii, 265 pp.) European archives have often proven mere tombs for the treasures committed to their depths, and years of patient search have been spent before all documents pertaining to any one person are exhumed. William, Prince of Orange, was an indefatigable correspondent in all stages of his career and during his exile (1568-72) he left no one unaddressed from whom there was the faintest hope of winning aid. Yet there are no years for which we have had so little information. He was a wanderer, and many of his friends were, for the time being, homeless and without a place to which they could consign their papers for safe keeping. Hence letters of that period have been slow to come to light and many have turned up in unexpected archives, as these which now come to us from England, some being the originals and some copies.

In this supplement to Groen's *Archives* (1835-1861) Mr. van Someren has published a valuable series of one hundred and seven letters dated in 1570 and 1571, being mainly those which passed between Orange and his confidential agent, Jacques de Wesenbeke. Groen and Gachard together only give twenty-three letters and one commission for those years, while there is a note added to the last, pointing out the value of the document as a proof of the prince's zeal at a moment when there was no prospect of a revolt against Alva's rule. The papers published by van Someren show that this commission was by no means unique and that though hope was forlorn it was never abandoned. The matter here is not entirely new. Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove was the first person to explore British archives for matter relating to the Netherlands and his *Documents Inédits* (1883) contains several of the Wesenbeke letters. Mr. van Someren continued the search in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library and has been very successful not only in making public new matter, but also in correcting some of the readings of Kervyn, who rarely fails to display his prejudices and partizanship even when acting as editor only.

R. P.

Mr. J. Neville Figgis's work, *The Theory of the Divine Right of Kings* (Cambridge University Press, 1896, pp. xiv, 304), is a serious and on the whole successful attempt to set that much ridiculed theory in its true historical light. The author's point of view is thoroughly scientific, his information is adequate and his conclusions are sound. He finds that the roots of the theory lay in the sentiment of early Christianity that government was divinely ordained ; that the development of the theory was stimulated chiefly by the extravagant pretensions of papal authority ; that it attained its greatest importance in affording a shelter for those who opposed clericalism, whether of the papal or of the Presbyterian type ; and that it thus played an indispensable part in the transition from

mediæval to modern political thought and practice. Particularly striking is the author's demonstration that the divine-right theory in its essence, stripped of the theological and Scriptural argumentation which was used to sustain it, has a closer relation to the dominant political philosophy of the present day than has the contract theory, to which so much of our modern liberty is supposed to be due. Mr. Figgis's central thought is, in short, that the theory with which he deals was a nationalist and a conservative theory. It embodied the views of those who sought a clearly-defined centre of political authority, based on the traditions and customs of the land, and affording a guarantee against the anarchic tendencies of Puritans and Independents. In the days of intense religious feeling the resort to an immediate divine sanction as support for such authority was as much a matter of course as in later days has been the resort to the teaching of history or to the cold formulas of expediency. Mr. Figgis sketches the literature of the controversy over divine right and indicates very clearly the bearing of objective history on the strength and the decline of the theory. It was perhaps inevitable that he should limit himself for the most part to the examination of British thought; in fact it was only in connection with English affairs that the doctrine in its purity assumed a high degree of practical importance.

W. A. D.

The Hulsean Lectures for 1894-5, by Dr. Alfred Barry, formerly Primate of Australia, have been printed by the Macmillan Company in a volume entitled *The Ecclesiastical Expansion of England in the Growth of the Anglican Communion* (pp. 387). The four lectures originally delivered at Cambridge deal in an interesting manner and in a liberal spirit with the three great missionary functions of the Anglican Church in respect to the dependencies of the Empire—its mission in the sphere of colonial expansion, its work in India and the East, and its labors in the conversion of the lower races. Since the lectures, though careful and suggestive, give few historical and other details, the author has adopted in publication the device, not wholly happy, of adding appendices, almost equal in length to the lectures, in which details of the history and growth of the Church in extra-European lands are presented. Those relating to the American colonies and the United States are unexceptionable in plan and intention, but are sometimes far from correct, as where the population of Virginia in 1761 is given as 80,000, that of North Carolina as 36,000 (p. 218); or where Virginia is credited with 167 parishes at the time of the Revolution (p. 222); and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the present United States with "about three millions and a half of professed members" (p. 225), a computation exaggerated five or six fold.

Histoire de la Troisième République. I. La Présidence de M. Thiers. Par E. Zevort. (Paris: Félix Alcan. 1896. Pp. xii, 411.) This is

the first of three volumes to cover the history of the Third French Republic from its origin to the end of the presidency of M. Carnot. In that part of the work yet to appear the author will have a chance to put into convenient shape the history of twenty years or more of a comparatively unexplored field, and may produce a serviceable if not a valuable book; this volume, however, is in some respects a disappointment. M. Zevort has issued a formidable number of historical productions, but in the present instance he fails to treat adequately some of the most striking and instructive events of the period under consideration. He deems it worth while to mention the death of the director of the observatory in 1872, but gives absolutely no account of the proclamation of the Republic at the Hôtel de Ville on September 4, 1870, or of the establishment of the Commune on March 18, 1871. Here were two excellent opportunities to study revolutionary uprisings in Paris and to show in detail why one succeeded and the other failed. Furthermore—still confining our attention to matters of the first importance—the last days of the Commune in 1871 and the fall of Thiers in 1873 are disposed of altogether too summarily. One cannot help feeling, also, that the author greatly underestimates the services of Thiers and equally overrates the political sagacity of Gambetta. But the book is not without value; and attention should especially be called to a collection of documents occupying an appendix of sixty pages. Whatever may be the merits of future volumes, the one under review is far from supplanting Duret's *Histoire de France de 1870 à 1873*.
C. F. A. C.

Mr. Appleton P. C. Griffin, who may be addressed at the Boston Athenæum, has printed an *Index to the Literature of American Local History in Collections published in 1890-95* (pp. 151), intended as a supplement to that contributed by him to the *Bulletins* of the Boston Public Library, and published afterward as a separate volume by that institution. The present issue is intended to include essays, historical and descriptive sketches, contained in such collections as the historical magazines, the publications of historical societies and composite county histories. The material is arranged in alphabetical order of subjects, states and counties as well as towns being included in the list. The value of the original bibliography is now so well known that it is not necessary to emphasize the utility of the present *Index*.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has published the tenth volume of the present series of its *Proceedings*—a volume of 616 pages, edited and indexed with the care usually bestowed by the society upon its publications. The contents, while chiefly of interest to the student of Massachusetts history, include also some items of more general interest, such as a complete roll of the members of the United States Senate during the first century of its existence, presented by Mr. W. S. Appleton, and a series of letters from John Quincy Adams to his brother, written from St. Petersburg, in the years from 1810 to 1814. With these exceptions the

volume, as is usual with the publications of our historical societies, reveals little trace of interest in those portions of American history which are subsequent to the Revolution. The most important contributions to New England history embraced in the volume are Mr. E. L. Pierce's account of the diary of John Rowe, a prominent Boston merchant of the Revolutionary period, followed by numerous extracts from the diary; a bibliographical paper on early printed books relating to the New England Indians, by Dr. Justin Winsor; and an account by Mr. John T. Hassam of the confiscated estates of the Boston Loyalists. The volume also includes memoirs of the late Dr. George E. Ellis, by Rev. Octavius B. Frothingham, and of Mr. Frothingham, by Mr. J. P. Quincy. Highly interesting portions of the volume are those which relate to the financial condition of the society, and its plans for the erection of a new building upon a more convenient site.

A volume of so similar character to this as to be naturally reviewed in the next paragraph is the first volume of the *Transactions of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts* (pp. xx, 525), containing the records of the meetings of this new society during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894. It is the intention of the society to avoid the confusion which usually arises between the "Collections" and "Proceedings" of historical societies, by arranging its publications in alternate volumes, composed of "Transactions" and of "Collections" respectively. According to this convenient plan, the present volume constitutes Vol. I. of the *Transactions* of this society, while Volume II. will be a volume of *Collections*, consisting of a complete series of the royal commissions and instructions issued to the governors of the province of Massachusetts Bay. The present volume, admirable in typography and in index, contains several interesting documents. Of the papers which have been read before the society and are here printed, the most interesting are Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis's careful review of the work of the various historical societies of Massachusetts, some fifty in number; that of Mr. Abner C. Goodell, Jr., on the case of John Saffin and his slave Adam; that of Mr. Davis on corporations in the colonial period; Mr. Edward Wheelwright's memoir of Francis Parkman, and Mr. Lindsay Swift's treatise on the Massachusetts election sermons. The main object of the Colonial Society is understood to be the historical commemoration of the deeds of the men of colonial Massachusetts, of whose descendants the new organization is composed. That there is room for it, side by side with the Massachusetts Historical Society, and that its work is likely to be of permanent value, the present volume seems to indicate. It proposes to confine its activities to a more restricted field; the quality and interest of its performance seems at present not inferior.

The Directors of the Old South Work, at Boston, have made up a third volume of their *Old South Leaflets*, nos. 51 to 75. The leaflets, excellent as illustrations of the lectures which they were originally in-

tended to accompany, seem miscellaneous when collected in a volume ; but they are mostly important and all well edited. Of the public documents embraced in the present series, the chief are : The Monroe Declaration of 1823, Cromwell's Second Speech, Winthrop's "Little Speech" on Liberty, the Debate in the Convention of 1787 on the Suffrage in Congress, the Dutch Declaration of Independence of 1581, and Hamilton's Report on the Coinage, 1791. Among other interesting reprints are : Thomas Hooker's "Way of the Churches of New England ;" Milton's "Free Commonwealth ;" Adrian van der Donck's Description of New Netherland in 1655; Columbus' Memorial to Ferdinand and Isabella on his Second Voyage, and Penn's Plan for the Peace of Europe. It is a pity, the interests of young readers being had in view, that parts of these pieces are printed in a smaller type than has hitherto been used.

Mr. George F. Bowerman's *Selected Bibliography of the Religious Denominations of the United States* (New York, Cathedral Library Association, pp. 94) contains in its first sixty pages a useful and unpretending list of books, arranged in alphabetical order by denominations, and under each denomination by the following rubrics : Bibliography, History, Doctrines, Periodicals, Year-books. The book disarms criticism by professing to be no more than a selection; on the whole, the selection appears to have been well advised. The position of the Catholic Church, as a universal church whose American literature does not relate to an organic ecclesiastical unit, has led the author to append a special bibliography of that church by a clerical friend. This was a mistake, we think. Since all the lists embrace only a selection in each case, a Catholic list relating only to America would not on that account seem, by comparison, incomplete ; and the list which is here appended is far from first-rate.

Mrs. Martha Bockée Flint's *Early Long Island: a Colonial Study* (Putnam, pp. 549), is an excellent and well-written contribution to local history. The author has far more of general scholarship than is usually found exhibited in books of American local history, though she commits not a few of those blunders in respect to Dutch which we always expect in books on early New York, especially in the perpetual insertion of 't before place-names, whether the noun be neuter or feminine. Equally inevitable in books on New Netherland is the statement that the Dutch West India Company was directed by its charter to populate that colony. This apparently immortal error is derived, by a long genealogy of copyists, from a mistranslation by Ebenezer Hazard in 1798. But almost everywhere Mrs. Flint's book rests on her own researches, and they have been extensive and well conducted. First come chapters on the early voyages and explorations, on the island in its physical aspects, on the Long Island Indians and on the place-names. Then in successive chapters the author treats, in interesting and solid narrative, the history of the island from the Dutch period to the close of the Revolution. The arrangement is not always simple. Appendices contain

several documents interesting to the history of the Revolution and especially of the Loyalists, to whom the author devotes two or three particularly valuable chapters.

Mr. William Wallace Tooker, learned in Indian languages, in his little book called *John Eliot's First Indian Teacher and Interpreter, Cockenoe-de-Long Island* (New York, Francis P. Harper, pp. 60) endeavors, with success in spite of a considerable element of conjecture, to identify the young Indian captive of whom John Eliot speaks as having been his first teacher in the Indian tongue with a certain Long Island Indian named Cheekanoo or Checkanoe or, in one document, Cockenoe-de-Long Island; and secondly, to trace the history of this Indian, as interpreter, surveyor and envoy, under various distortions of name, from the time when, a captive in the Pequot fight, he came into Eliot's neighborhood, till the time of his old age. The little monograph not only exhibits a careful and scholarly investigation, but furnishes interesting reading. There are two plates.

Under the title *Mary Dyer of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr that was Hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660* (Providence, Preston and Rounds), Judge Horatio Rogers, of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, prints, in a small book of 115 pages, an address which he gave before the Historical Society of that state during his term of office as its president. The story is told with skill and with a deep feeling of its pathos, but without pretension of casting new light upon it. The letters which passed between the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England and the authorities of Rhode Island concerning the Quakers, and those of Mary Dyer to the court after sentence and of her husband to Endicott are printed in the appendix.

The life of Mrs. Madison cannot easily be made anything else than a chronicle of small beer. She was good, genial, tactful, affectionate and vivacious, but she was neither very clever nor connected in an important sense with great events. Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin, in her little volume entitled *Dolly Madison* (Scribner, pp. 287) in the series "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," has perhaps done all that could be done to make the biography a contribution to history. She has aimed, she says, "to present in this volume less a formal biography than a sketch of the social and domestic life of the epoch as it affected Dolly Madison." She has made a careful and pleasing book. The story (p. 261) that in the days when Mrs. Madison inhabited the White House ladies were not admitted to the galleries of the House of Representatives, but that that ungallant exclusion was broken down subsequently by Fisher Ames, can hardly be true.

A book of more interest and value is Mrs. Harriott Horry Ravenel's *Eliza Pinckney*, in the same series (Scribner, pp. 331). We know far

less of colonial South Carolina than of the society in which Mrs. Madison was a central figure, and Eliza Pinckney, wife and widow of Chief Justice Pinckney, was a highly remarkable woman, and has left a record of her life, of quite unusual completeness, in the elaborate letter-book which has by miracle survived to our times. Some of these letters were, we believe, printed a half century ago, but in so extremely small a number of copies that the collection is practically manuscript. This series of letters extends from 1739 to 1786. It opens with the business memoranda which a girl of sixteen, already manager of three plantations, sends from Carolina to her father in Antigua. The ensuing letters not only cast a flood of light on the social and domestic history of the colony, but reveal a most interesting personality, a colonial girl of excellent sense, industry, studiousness, and capacity for business, whose letters are engaging, and even at times amusing, in spite of their old-fashioned formality. Her brief married life was mostly spent in England. Returning in 1758, she lived a widow till 1793, active in business and correspondence, especially in the interest of her daughter and her sons, the distinguished Generals Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney. Her self-reliance and firmness of character were invaluable to them in the crisis of the Revolution; but not less characteristic was the self-restraint which marked her attitude toward them at the outbreak of the struggle; she "had prayed to God to guide them aright, but she gave no advice and attempted no influence; for that having done her best while they were boys to make them wise and good men, she now thankfully acknowledged that they surpassed her in wisdom as in stature." Mrs. Ravenel's own portions of the book are written with adequate historical knowledge, with intelligence and sobriety, and with a marked distinction of style.

Mr. David Meade Massie justly remarks, in the preface to his *Nathaniel Massie, a Pioneer of Ohio* (Cincinnati, Robert Clarke Co., pp. 285) that we are much better provided with the means of understanding the thoughts and actions of Governor St. Clair and his party, of the New England men and Federalists of the Northwest Territory and the state of Ohio, than with information regarding their opponents. The story of the former is known through Burnet's *Notes*, the *St. Clair Papers* and Cutler's *Memoirs*. That of the latter, of the Republicans, of the leaders in the Virginia Military District, has hardly been exploited at all. The book before us is certainly a contribution of high importance toward filling up this gap. Mr. Massie has inherited from his grandfather a large mass of papers which show the inner life of the Republican party in the territory and in the first days of the state. He first prints a sketch of the life of Nathaniel Massie, who, with Thomas Worthington and Charles Willing Byrd, led that party. The sketch is written with fairness and with full appreciation of the aims of both sides, and is enlivened with recitals of border adventure taken from McDonald and other sources. The remainder of the book, more than half of it, is occupied

with a selection of the letters of and to Massie still extant. They are arranged in chronological order. Probably the book would have gained if they had been inserted in the narrative instead of being printed as a separate body. However this may be, they are of great interest and importance, both those that relate to land-business and those that relate to politics. Only a few have ever been printed before. The collection includes twenty-three letters of Governor Worthington, fifteen of General Massie, thirteen of Judge Byrd, and smaller numbers of St. Clair, Wilkinson, Meigs, Symmes, Harrison and others. The letters are apparently printed with literal exactness. A map of Ohio, showing the chief land-purchases and reservations, is appended.

Gen. A. W. Greely's *Handbook of Arctic Discoveries*, in the "Columbian Knowledge Series" (Boston, Roberts Brothers, pp. 257), is decidedly a *tour de force*. Its small pages are packed with information relating, in successive chapters, to each particular geographical field of Arctic exploration. Yet, though congestion is extreme in some parts, the book is in general readable. It succeeds in its chief attempt, to sum up results in an intelligible manner. Excellent bibliographies accompany the chapters, and there are eleven maps, good in plan, though not well printed.

Dr. J. George Hodgins, Historiographer to the Education Department of Ontario, has now printed (Toronto, the Department, pp. 330) a third volume of his *Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada*, a work designed to extend from 1791 to 1876. This volume covers only the years 1836-1840, and completes the compiler's record of the educational proceedings of the legislature of Upper Canada as a separate and independent province. The volume also includes a record of the proceedings of the General Board of Education of Upper Canada from 1823 to its extinction in 1833, and of the Council of King's College, 1828-1840. Among the more interesting of the matters embraced in the main series are the discussions on the right of a colonial legislature to alter or amend a royal charter.